

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Editor of the "Southern Sentinel," published at Columbus, in the State of Georgia, replying to the request of "a Friend" who had asked him to republish a Speech delivered at Warrenton, in Georgia, by Mr. STEPHENS, the able Representative from that State, distinguished, as every body knows, by his zeal on all occasions in support of the rights and claims of the South, indignantly *refuses* to do so; declaring that his friend "cannot be in earnest," and adding to this impeachment of his friend's sincerity the following:

"Whether, however, our 'friend' is in earnest or not, the vile, insidious, and dangerous document can have no place in this paper. It may be true, as our 'friend' states, that the *National Intelligencer* at Washington would, and other Southern presses near home have given currency and circulation to this speech. They may have a right to do so. These presses do not claim to be the guardians of the property and honor of the South, and may possibly be indulged in publishing and circulating documents, the only tendency of which is to teach the men of the South to submit to wrong. We have nothing to do with the *Intelligencer*, and are of the deliberate opinion that, if it is to be the vehicle of scattering through the South such matter as we have mentioned, [Mr. Stephens's Speeches, to wit.] the sooner the slave-owners of this region cut its acquaintance the better."

Conscious of having deserved, by the uniformity with which, through a period of more than forty years, this press has sustained all the just claims and the true interests of the South, (as it has been our aim to do those of every quarter of the Union,) it certainly gives us no pain to find the *National Intelligencer* disrespectfully alluded to by a journalist who, when Mr. STEPHENS is engaged in endeavoring to diffuse a spirit of peace and rationality in his own State, denounces his patriotic efforts as "vile, insidious, and dangerous."

How, indeed, could any other emotion than pity be excited in us by the ravings of a mind so disordered as to be capable of seriously uttering sentiments such as the following, taken from an adjoining column of the same paper:

"What now!—We are informed by Telegraph that all the measures of abomination, including the bill to admit California as a State, have passed both Houses of Congress, and have doubtless are thus become laws by the Executive sanction. The question which springs spontaneously from the lips of every one is, *what now?* It will not require many words to define our position. We have all along contended that the admission of California would fill to overflowing the poisoned cup of degradation which the North has for years been preparing for the South. We have declared our determination to hold to the Union so long as there was a hope that we would be safe in the Union. That hope has now been disappointed, and we abandon the Union as an engine of infamous oppression. We are for secession, open, unqualified, naked secession. Henceforth we are for war upon the Government; it has existed but for our ruin, and to the extent of our ability to destroy it, it shall exist no longer. We loathe the very name of tyranny, and whether it shows itself in the oppressions of a crowned monarch, or of a despotic majority, it is equally the object of our unmitigated, unqualified abhorrence."

War upon the Government! With a mind so blinded by insensate passion as to be incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong for any other purpose than to pursue the wrong—which, in another column of the same paper, reversing the constitutional definition of treason, charges "treachery" upon a contemporary in his own town because he is not ready to levy war against the Government of the United States—and all this, be it observed, after every constitutional object desired by any part of the South has been obtained; no object sought by it remaining unaccomplished, except that one heretofore denounced in the bitterest terms by Georgia herself, as well as by South Carolina, of refusing admission into the Union of the State of California, because a municipal provision in that Constitution is not to their taste—of what possible consequence to Mr. STEPHENS, or to us, can be the denunciations of the Editor of the "Southern Sentinel?" This Editor, however, rabid as he is, has yet a method in his madness. He knows what he would be at, and explicitly avows it. He is for "secession," but he makes no pretence, as some others do, of its being a peaceable process. He is no believer in peaceable secession. Demented, as he seems to be, he is wiser than that! He is for secession, without any such qualification. He knows that secession means war, and he declares himself for "secession," in that sense. He is ready to engage in war, though not assailed, nor even menaced. He is ready now ("henceforth") for war upon the Government, and in the spirit which prompts him to unprovoked war upon the Government of the United States, he turns upon the *National Intelligencer*, because it is National; because it desires and labors for the good of the whole country, and is not as sectional, factious, and frantic as himself.

We seriously advise this misguided individual, who is in such hot haste to make war upon the Government, and all others laboring under the same unhappy distemper, to ponder well before they expose themselves, not to danger, so much as to ridicule—the shafts of which, we do not doubt, would have more terror for their souls than whistling balls or glistening bayonets—upon two points: first, in what way they, who are to be the assailants by their own choice—for it is they who are to make war upon the Government—are to get into the war; and secondly, in what way they are to get reputably out of it.

There have been, in the history of this Government, happily, few attempts to resist by force the execution of the Laws of the United States—the only practical mode of "secession"—and not one of them successful. Three of these, it will be thought strange at this day, occurred in the State of Pennsylvania, now by general acknowledgment, as quiet and law-abiding a State as any in the Union, inasmuch that her title to the distinction of "the Keystone State" is now universally recognised. In the suppression of neither of these was the life of any man vindictively taken by the Government; but several of the insurgents, apprehended with arms in their hands, escaped the penalty of death for high treason, after conviction, only through the clemency of the Executive of the United States, in the exercise of the pardoning power. It is to the third of these cases in Pennsylvania, however, that we would direct the reader's attention, being an attempt, forty years ago, when the Government was yet in the gristle, by authority of the State of Pennsylvania, to resist the execution, by the Marshal for that district, of a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. In support of that at-

tempt, a militia force was called out, sufficiently large and imposing, under the command, if we mistake not, of a General officer of some note. This body of militia, equipped according to law, was marched into the field, (one of the streets of Philadelphia,) paraded in front of the house against which the process from the United States Court was directed, and there stationed, we do not know for how many weary hours, whether in day or night, until information reached the gallant commander that the Marshal had slipped into the house by a back door or window, executed his writ, and gone home; leaving the detachment of militia to stand the laugh of the town at the ridiculous issue of their soldiering. A similar fate, we venture to predict, rather than a sadder one, awaits any attempt which those few persons in the South who agree in sentiment with the Editor of the "Sentinel" may make at "war upon the Government."

Without going into more minute detail as to the *quo modo* in which war has been made upon the United States, by the authority of any State, or by any force otherwise organized, we submit the preceding facts by way of instruction to our Georgia contemporary, trusting that they will lead him to a sober second-thought before engaging in the precarious business of making "war upon the Government."

GEORGIA.

The Governor of the State of Georgia has, in pursuance of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of that State, issued his proclamation to the electors of the State of Georgia, ordering the election of Delegates to a Convention of the People to assemble at the capital of the State on the 10th day of December next; the election of delegates to be held in each county of the State on Monday, the 25th of November. The contingency, upon the happening of which this proclamation has been issued, is the admission of California as a State into the Union. The Governor has, we presume, done no more than his duty in issuing this proclamation; and, it being a matter which concerns chiefly the people who live under the Government of Georgia, the properest thing that we and others can do, who are not in that predicament, will perhaps be to leave to the people of the State the discussion of the wisdom of the measure of the Convention, and the sufficiency or congruity of the purposes which the Governor and his party propose to effect through its instrumentality.

The Governor does not define, with any thing like precision, the objects which he expects the Convention to accomplish. The purposes which he hints at as being sufficient to justify the act of legislation which his proclamation calls into effect, are alluded to, in general terms only, as being "the duty of the South in repelling Free-soil encroachments, and arresting, by all proper means, usurpation by Congress." The proclamation then recites as follows:

"The common territory of all, which you have an equal right to occupy and enjoy, has been denied you in the solemn form of law, under pretences the most shallow. It well becomes you to assemble, to deliberate and counsel together for your mutual preservation and safety, whatever it may cost. The extraordinary events by which we are encompassed, and the measures which it [what?] will demand or justify, must be left, as they should be, to the patriotism, firmness, and prudence of the people themselves."

To "the patriotism, firmness, and prudence of the people themselves" it may be safely left, we do not doubt, to determine what their own duty as good citizens, their own present and future peace and welfare, and the reputation of the State requires, and, in doing so, to decide which side of the question—that of the Unionists or the Disunionists—is justly chargeable with the "shallow pretences" which the Governor freely makes against the former.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

AMIN BEY, the Turkish Commissioner, part of his suite, and several other gentlemen, visited yesterday morning the country residence of Professor PAGE, agreeably to appointment, to witness the operation of the electro-magnetic engine. The BEY was apparently very much gratified and interested in viewing the action of the machine, and at having its various parts exhibited and explained. He also evinced much scientific and practical knowledge by his pertinent remarks and inquiries. On taking leave he took Professor PAGE's hand in both of his, and congratulated him handsomely upon the greatness of his invention and the advantages it promised.

THE MARYLAND SENATE.—At the Maryland election next week a Senator is to be elected for six years in each of the following counties: Kent, Talbot, Dorchester, Harford, Frederick, Carroll, and St. Mary's, all now represented by Whigs. The Senators holding over are equally divided, seven Whigs and seven Democrats.

Governor JOHN P. GAINES arrived in Oregon on the 6th of August, after a long passage round Cape Horn. Gov. LANE had resigned and left the Territory (for California) on the 18th of June, leaving it without a Governor till Major Gaines arrived.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Legislature of MISSISSIPPI, at its late session, ordered a geological and agricultural survey of the State to be made under the direction of Professor MILLINGTON, of the State University, and gave a very liberal appropriation of funds for carrying this desirable object into immediate operation. A long list of statistical inquiries has also been made out and printed, and is now in circulation, for obtaining authentic information on the state of education, agriculture, and geology, together with the literature, history, and healthiness of each particular county in the State.

HUNGARIANS COMING.—Mr. LUKACS, a member of the late Hungarian Congress, and commissary of Kossuth's army, arrived at New York the other day, on his way to the West. He is the agent of about three thousand Hungarians, chiefly farmers, who are about to leave their country to settle at the West. They will require from ten to fifty thousand acres of land somewhere in the Northwestern States.

A JUBILEE FOR THE POPE.—The Pope has ordered the celebration of an Universal Jubilee, in commemoration of his restoration to his dominions. The time is to be fixed by the bishops themselves in different parts of the world; it is to last fifteen days, and carry plenary indulgence of one hundred years for each separate accomplishment of the set of devotional exercises to be prescribed by the bishops in their several dioceses.

THE GREAT DESTRUCTION OF COAL MINES AT PICTON. The Halifax papers of September 18th contain detailed accounts of the destruction of the Albion coal mines at Pictou, N. S. The accident happened on the previous Tuesday, while the workmen were at breakfast. Thirteen acres fell, covering up all the mining machinery. It is thought that the mines will have to be totally abandoned.

RECEPTION OF THE TURKISH COMMISSIONER.

On Saturday last AMIN BEY, Commissioner of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, was presented to the PRESIDENT by the SECRETARY OF STATE. All the Heads of Departments and several other distinguished persons were present. On being introduced to the President, AMIN BEY made an address in the Turkish language, of which the following is a translation:

I have the honor to be appointed by the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to visit the United States of America, with the view of strengthening those relations of peace and friendship which so happily have always existed between the two Governments.

I have it much at heart to execute the wishes of my Sovereign in an acceptable manner; and, though the two countries are so far separated, commerce and the increasing facilities of travel cannot fail to bring them nearer to each other. With their extension, more intimate relations will hereafter naturally arise between the Ottoman Empire and the Great Republic of the New World.

It has occasioned His Imperial Majesty much pleasure to know that he has won the approbation of this Government, and that of the American People, by the course which he recently pursued in favor of the unfortunate Hungarians, whose position had claims on those feelings of humanity and benevolence which at all times occupy the heart of His Majesty.

I am instructed by my Government to visit the institutions of public and private industry of this country, and to inform myself of the system of education so successfully followed in the United States, for the purpose of making a report on the same.

The hospitable and kind attentions which I have received from the American people, since my arrival in the New World, I regard as so many evidences of good will and respect towards my revered Sovereign, whose unworthy servant I am; and I beg leave to take the present opportunity of expressing to you, as the Chief Magistrate of this truly great country, how deeply grateful I am for them.

To these observations the PRESIDENT made the following reply:

Sir: Your arrival in this country is not unexpected. The Representative of this Government at Constantinople informed us, some months ago, of the purpose of the Sublime Porte to send a public agent to this country. The Government of the United States received this information with pleasure, and I am happy to-day to realize the anticipation in which we have indulged.

The high consideration due to your Sovereign and his Government, and what we learn of your own intelligence and character, inspire me to make you a welcome visitor.

The occasion is striking as well as pleasing. From the Bosphorus you come, on an errand of peace and of friendly inquiry, to the western shores of the Atlantic. From a country of so much antiquity, and so much history, your Government, with a far-seeing intelligence, has dispatched you to this our Western Republic, that you may acquaint yourself with its civilization, its institutions, its extent, and its power; and with the causes which, in little more than two centuries, have raised up and established a community of more than twenty-five millions of people, under forms of government entirely free, and yet such as have been able, as we trust, to make the American character not unfavorably known in the world.

In the name of the American Government and People, I bid you welcome! The country is before you, and all open to your examination and inspection. Whatever there is in our political organization, in our system of education and instruction, in our commercial regulations, or in the organization and equipment of our means of national defence, whether in the army or in the navy, will be readily subjected to your inquiry. Competent officers will be instructed to conduct you to the dock-yards and public arsenals; the hospitals for invalids and the various institutions for the relief of the poor, the insane, the blind and the impotent, will invite your attention. You will pass along, with opportunities to observe the great lines of communication, of canals and railroads; and you will visit and examine those manufacturing establishments, the produce and growth of private enterprise, which have enabled the vessels of the United States to bear samples of the skill and industry of their people all over the Levant. You will see the broad fields of American agriculture, producing wheat, maize, rice, cotton, and tobacco. Finally, sir, you will have an opportunity of beholding the mountains, and the rivers, and the lakes of this continent, and be able to report, accurately, when you return to the confines of Europe and Asia, on what scale of magnitude those natural features of the earth which have attracted your attention.

While you remain in the country, Mr. Commissioner, every proper degree of respect will be paid to you, and, so far as depends on us, the wishes of your Sovereign respecting the success of your mission shall not be disappointed; and I trust, with you, that its effect may be a greater extension of friendly and commercial relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of the New World. AMIN BEY! you have said, and said truly, that His Imperial Majesty, your Sovereign, the Sultan, has won the approbation of the American Government and People, by the course pursued by him in favor of those unfortunate Hungarians whose recent condition had claims on the feelings of the humane and benevolent all over the world; that approbation, let me say, is deep, cordial, and wide-spread. Not disposed to interfere with political occurrences which do not affect ourselves, the people of the United States are yet intelligent and well-informed, and quite observant of all that passes in the world, connected with questions of national and human rights. While they maintain a strict neutrality in all foreign wars, they nevertheless sympathize most deeply in all struggles against oppression. They are lovers of justice, of mild governments, of humanity, and of every thing which promotes the cause of political and social happiness among men.

I repeat, Mr. Commissioner, the pleasure I have in welcoming you hither, and re-assure you of the disposition of this Government to make your mission agreeable to yourself and satisfactory to your intelligent Sovereign, the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

The address of AMIN BEY was interpreted to the PRESIDENT by Mr. BROWN, dragoman of the American Legation at Constantinople, who in like manner interpreted the reply of the PRESIDENT to the Commissioner, who listened to it with profound attention, and from time to time evinced the deep impression it made upon him.

The following is an extract of a despatch from Mr. MARSH, the American Minister Resident at Constantinople, dated 20th May, 1850:

"Believing that a better acquaintance on the part of the Turkish Government with the power and resources of the American Union, and with the mechanical skill of her citizens, would be one of the most effectual means of extending the commercial intercourse between the two nations, of creating a demand in the Levant for the products of American industry, and of establishing political relations with Turkey, which might be of the most essential service to us, I have exerted myself to induce the Porte to send one or more public agents to the United States, with a view of informing itself, through reliable sources, upon the points to which I have alluded."

"AMIN BEY, an officer attached to the naval service, with the assimilated rank of colonel, has been commissioned to proceed to the United States, for the purpose I have indicated."

Amin Bey, although specially delegated by the Capudan Pacha, is treated in the note by which his appointment is communicated to the Legation as a public agent of the Sublime Porte, and may, immediately or hereafter, be invested with diplomatic rank; but the principal duty which he is at present charged is the examination of our navy yards, docks, ships of war, and other establishments connected with our military marine. I suppose, however, that he is also instructed to report on our national resources, our public works, and the condition of our productive industry; and I trust that every facility in the power of the Government may be afforded him for thoroughly informing himself upon these important branches of inquiry."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Philadelphia* arrived at New York on Friday, from Chagres, with about a million dollar in gold and one hundred passengers. The dates from San Francisco are to the 15th August.

We are indebted to the Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Senator in Congress from California, for the subjoined copy of a Letter from the Lieutenant Governor of that State, giving an authentic account of a late riot at Sacramento City, between the Squatters and Landholders.

ON BOARD STEAMER SENATOR.
AUGUST 14, 1850.—P. M.

MY DEAR SIR: I am down on my way to Benicia, to solicit Gen. SMITH the aid of his troops to quell a lawless mob, who are now threatening the destruction of the lives and property of the citizens of Sacramento city; and, as the steamer leaves for Panama to-morrow, I avail myself of the opportunity of a friend, who is going to the States, to write, and give you the details of the horrible massacre that is now going on in that city.

For some time past the squatters have taken possession of a large portion of the town lots belonging to various persons, who had bought and paid for the property, and the excitement consequent thereon has been increasing gradually, and to-day the crisis broke forth. Some two days since a large meeting of the squatters took place, and they resolved that as the State was not admitted the laws created by the Legislature were of no force, and that they would resist until death any mandate coming from any of our courts. On yesterday the Sheriff ejected some of them from the property of Mr. Rodgers, and several resisted his authority; two of them were brought before the county judge for this act, and were committed to jail or prison ship. This morning they organized to the number of one or two hundred, who had muskets and small arms, and sided by a large number ready to assist them, all armed. They marched through the streets in regular military style, their leader on horseback, with sword; went to several places from which they had been recently ejected, and took possession; and then wended their way to the prison-ship, to release the two of their number that were imprisoned on yesterday. When near the ship they were met by the Mayor, (BIXLOW), who was on horseback, endeavoring to rally a posse to disperse them. At this instant a general firing commenced; the firing became general in I, K, and 4th streets, the citizens running to and fro in every direction. The Sheriff, a noble fellow, mounted his horse and did all in his power to assemble a posse; but the panic was too great; none were prepared for what had come upon them. I did all I could to assemble a force, and before I left issued a call for all to assemble in front of the City Hotel; had the cannon drawn up and loaded, and runners sent for all the arms that could be found. Issued, also, a notice for all non-combatants to keep out of the streets; and, after accomplishing this, I started for the steamer *Senator*, which I had detained to wait orders, and immediately put out to get troops from Gen. SMITH. I left at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens, who thought that I could exert a greater influence to get the troops here. When I left the firing was still going on, and the greatest consternation prevailed. I will return with the troops by one o'clock to-night.

As the steamer left the cry was to fire the town, and God only knows what will be done before I get back. I left Mayor BIXLOW badly wounded. Mr. WOODMAN and two others that I saw, were lying dead, and several wounded. The leader of the mob was shot dead from his horse.

I will meet the steamer *Gold Hunter* in Suion bay, take her back and get the troops, provided Gen. SMITH will let me go, which I have some fear of. This is one of the results of our non-admission. A fearful crisis is at hand should Congress refuse us admission at this session. The only protection to our lives and property is to take possession of the customs.

In haste, very truly yours,
JNO. McDUGAL.

We learn from the "Pacific News" that large tracts of ground, covering the city and vicinity of Sacramento, are held by grants from Capt. Sutter, who claims under his New Helvetia Spanish grant. The settlers hold that Capt. Sutter's grant does not cover this territory; that it belongs to the Government, and they have moved on it and erected buildings. A suit for forcible entry and detainer was brought against them, and decided in the plaintiffs' favor. A writ of restitution issued; the officer attempted to execute it, but was met by a body of armed squatters, who resisted him. This occurred on Saturday, 10th. Prior to that date an appeal to the County Court had been made by the attorneys for the settlers, Judge Willis presiding, and the right of appeal denied. Exasperation of course was the effect upon the party seeking redress in the higher Court. Meetings were held and resolutions passed to resist the law. Nothing more was done by legal process from Saturday until Tuesday, when some six or eight persons were arrested for rebellion in resisting the officers and the process of the Court, and, in default of bail, were incarcerated in the prison brig. It was the attempt to release the prisoners that precipitated the affray.

Just as the latest steamer from San Francisco was getting under way, a despatch was received on board from the Pacific News office stating that an express had just arrived, bringing the intelligence that Sacramento City had been reduced to ashes, and the squatters were receiving reinforcements of men from the mines. It is doubted whether any of the workmen from the mines could have arrived at the city so soon, as the nearest placers are at a distance of thirty and fifty miles.

Fifty United States soldiers had left Benicia for the scene of disturbance, and two volunteer companies in San Francisco had also offered their services to maintain order.

The mining operations are reported to be progressing with zeal and energy, and yielding a good return for labor and investment. The waters have fallen, and the placers, enlarged by the deposit of the winter floods, prove to be of remarkable richness. The difficulties which had existed at the southern mines, between the Americans and foreigners, and which resulted in no little bloodshed, have finally subsided, and peace is again restored in that quarter.

A GOOD DEAD REMEMBERED.—Capt. Wilder, of Higham, Mass., while on a fishing cruise, ran into Pictou, (N. S.) for medical aid for one of his crew. He supposed himself a stranger in the place; but, to his surprise, he found himself being overhauled by courtesies and attention. A public meeting was held, complimentary resolutions passed, and the medical aid sought was profusely tendered. The worthy captain was at a loss, at first, to account for this extraordinary hospitality; but he soon learned that what had passed from his own mind was gratefully remembered by the good people of Pictou. It seems that several years ago he was the means of saving the lives of the crew of a vessel from that place; and it was for his noble conduct then that he was thus honored now.

COMPLETION OF THE CANAL.—The Cumberland Civilian says that the celebration of the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to that place will take place early in October, when it is expected that the State's Agents, the Canal Directors, and a large number of distinguished gentlemen will go up the line from Dam No. 6 to Cumberland. The 9th of October will probably be the day.

The canal boats *H. J. Phelps* and *L. A. Phelps*, with full cargoes, departed from Alexandria on Thursday for Cumberland, Maryland, in tow of the canal steamer *Tombawbee*. We hope for a successful trip through the Alexandria and Chesapeake and Ohio Canals to the Mountain city.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We rejoice to know that the House of Representatives have passed the Senate bill granting alternate sections of land and the right of way for the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile.

"Mountains interposed
Make enemies of nations, who had else,
Like kindred drops, been mingled into one,"
says the poet, who therein uttered a political axiom. While State rights are maintained it is also the duty of the General Government to facilitate the intercourse between the different sections of our Government, that thereby not only the mails may be transported in safety, and munitions and armaments in time of war, but that sectional feelings and interests may be amalgamated into "the Union." In this way our vast public domain will be thrown open to public enterprise, and the whole people of the United States, as a people, facilitated in the purposes of location and settlement.

Congress has full power over the public lands, as is shown in the fact that she has given them to individuals like Lafayette, to schools and colleges, and to the soldiers of our wars for their services under our national flag. These lands are designed to be a benefit to the whole nation, and we cannot see how this nation—the United States—the Union—can be more benefited than by grants for the purposes specified in the bill aforesaid.

"Thirteen slaves and no hoops won't make a barrel," said an old cooper when the question was whether the Confederacy of the States should be strengthened into a Union of the States. Let us have all the "hoops" necessary—the iron hoops of our railroads, and all other means of constitutional appropriations of the public domain, so that the North and South, the East and West, may not only be bound together as one people, as they are, but every sectional feeling and interest should be made to subserve the interests of the whole country. We have no offending member that can be cut off; therefore, we must guard every member as being of our body.

It is time for our abstractionists to give up their abstractions, or to debate them as matters of amusement, like the logicians of the old school when the truth and enlargement of the Baconian philosophy burst in upon them.—*Baltimore Patriot*.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The Nashville Convention, it will be remembered, adjourned to meet again six weeks after the adjournment of Congress, at the call of the President of the Convention. The Charleston Mercury learns that Judge Sharkey is satisfied with the action of Congress, and declines to issue his call for the re-assembling of the Convention. The Mercury, however, contends that the Convention will meet on the 11th of November next, with or without the call of the President, and urges the election of delegates. The Southern Press at Washington appeals to the South to elect true men as delegates to the Convention, of high standing—men of "strong moral courage."

[*Baltimore Sun*.]

The wretched failure which signalized the first session of the Nashville Convention might have taught those who participated in it that their best policy thereafter was to court obscurity, and to avoid all occasions of reviving in the public mind any reminiscences of that poor affair. It was a Convention which scarcely arrived at a perception of its own existence, and no one knows to this day what it really represented, or in whose name it had authority to do any thing. A second session of such a body may aid in demonstrating the insignificance of the first—if there be need of any further demonstrations in that way. The substantial people of the South have never recognised a Nashville Convention nor any other Convention that contemplated disunion. MARYLAND had no part, nor will she ever have a part, in any such convulsion of sedition. THE CONSTITUTION as it stands, the Union as it is, the Republic as she is and as she will be—these are our watchwords.

[*Baltimore American*.]

It is difficult to say upon which extreme of the slavery question is exhibited the greatest folly. The ravings of the Cazenovia Convention were thought to reach the extreme point of indecency which had been attained. They recommended the slaves to murder their masters, steal the swiftest horses, and run away. But we notice a Southern paper which is not to be outdone by any Yankee, however ingenious in abuse and general atrocity. This paper advises a foray across the border, and the destruction of a few Northern towns, just by way of showing what they can do; and for the sake, we suppose, of putting an end to the discussion which agitates the country, and restoring harmony to all sections.

We put these two extremes one against the other. Each is equal to the other in the atrocious abandonment of moral principle; and one, as little as the other, represents the real substantial sentiment of the section in which it is uttered. These violent denunciations only disgust sensible men, wherever they are heard, but they afford capital out of which demagogues can manufacture the vile material upon which they live.—*Providence Journal*.

The ends and aims of the present Administration are entirely National. The President and the Cabinet profess to stand upon no sectional ground, and to have in view no sectional designs or objects. Their whole course has proved this; and their future action, we have no doubt, will demonstrate it still more clearly. The passage of the compromise measures was hailed nowhere with more delight, we are sure, than in the President's house. Soudiously keeping aloof from all interference with the action of Congress, it is yet manifest that the Administration deeply sympathized with every effort made to adjust the vexed questions, and to restore once more peace and quiet to the country. The President is as much opposed to the ultratism of the North as he is to the Disunion doctrines of some of the Southern politicians; and we feel confident that he deprecates and disapproves of the action of those reckless and disappointed partisans who will not let "well enough" alone, and who seem disposed to keep up agitation and excitement. He knows that the South has rights which ought to be respected, and which none but mischief-makers would wantonly invade.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—On the ensuing 8th of October the people of New Hampshire are to elect Delegates to a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, which has existed and been the basis of all legislation for that State since 1792, a period of fifty-eight years. The Convention is to assemble at Concord on the 6th of November.

TEA CULTIVATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A letter in the Journal of Commerce, from JUNICE SMITH, Greenville, (S. C.) reports the complete success of his experiment in making tea-plants grow on his plantation. He says he has plants in different stages of growth, and in a flourishing condition, some of which were imported in 1848, and others of which have been raised from the seed, and were received from China and planted on the 5th of June, 1850. The plants from the seed were, on the 5th of September, from one to three inches high. Mr. Smith expresses the confident conviction that the China tea-plant may be raised in every part of the United States, from Florida to Maine.

THE WILL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE, Count of Neully has just been presented for probate in Paris. It is said that the per centage coming to the State upon the division of this estate will amount to the sum of \$3,000,000. One of his last acts was to make a present to France of the Standish Museum, which had been decided to be his property.

[*English paper*.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SENATE.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
JOSEPH A. SHEARMAN to be Postmaster at Utica, New York.
AARON P. HUGHES to be Postmaster at Nashua, New Hampshire.

GEORGE LUNT, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney of the United States in and for the District of Massachusetts.

C. GOETHE BAYLOR, of Texas, to be Consul of the United States of America for the port of Amsterdam, in the kingdom of the Netherlands, in place of Albert Lange, resigned.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS, Collector of the Customs for the District of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TRUE CHIVALRY.

FROM THE COLUMBIA (SOUTH CAROLINA) TELEGRAPH.
A writer in the *Charleston Mercury* protests most indignantly against Mr. BARNWELL's conduct in presenting the credentials of Mr. FREMONT, one of the extra-mundane and extra-constitutional Senators from California.

We have been as much opposed to the admission of California as any one, and we think the South should now make it a "test question," but we cannot see the propriety of this indignant outburst of "a Carolinian." We protest in turn against changing a contest for right and justice, based on principle, into mere personal animosity and vindictiveness. We think the correspondent of the *Mercury* would do well to keep his ammunition in reserve for more appropriate occasions.

REVENUE IN CALIFORNIA.

The California Courier has from Col. Collier, the collector, the following synopsis of revenue received, bonded merchandise, &c. up to the quarter ending June 30, 1850:

Total amount of merchandise in bond June 30, 1850, is valued at.....	\$118,132 00
Total amount of duties on merchandise in bond, June 30, 1850.....	38,948 50
Total amount of merchandise withdrawn for exportation, from November 15, 1849, to June 30, 1850, inclusive, valued at.....	336,242 00
Total amount of duties on merchandise withdrawn for exportation, from November 15, 1849, to June 30, 1850.....	75,569 85
Total amount received for duties from November 15, 1849, to June 30, 1850.....	869,542 93

FROM PANAMA AND HAVANA.

The steamer *Ohio* arrived at New York yesterday. She brings the California mails of the 15th ultimo; also, half a million of dollars worth of gold dust and four hundred passengers.

Several cases of cholera occurred among the passengers on board the steamer *Falcon*, on her trip from Chagres to Havana—seven of them proved fatal.

The advices from California are no later than those by the steamer *Philadelphia*.

The *Ohio* brings Havana dates to the 18th instant. Three hundred troops had arrived there from Spain on the 14th. It is reported that three thousand more troops are on their way to the island. Gen. JESSE DE LA CONCEPCION, the newly-appointed Captain General of Cuba, is daily expected in Havana. Count DE ALCOY has been recalled.

CASE OF CHAPLIN.

The judicial proceedings had during the last week in relation to General Chaplin, charged with abducting the slaves of the Hon. Messrs. STEPHENS and TOMES, are of an interesting character, and we briefly notice them as follows:

The accused was brought before the Hon. Judge